

Part 2:

Stormwater and Slop Oil System Operation

A. Dry Season Operation

- The only authorized discharge to the Stormwater System is hydrotesting water, per the terms of the NPDES Permit.
- Otherwise, only clean water, e.g., potable water or water from firewater testing or hydrant flushing can be discharged to the Stormwater System
- Monitor oil-water separators for any traces of hydrocarbons; clean as necessary.
- There are no restrictions on releases to the Slop Oil System as this system is self contained and accumulated slop oil is reprocessed at the Refinery..

B. Pre-storm Season housekeeping (September)

1. Stormwater System

- Inspect all components of the stormwater management and control system
- This includes all drains, culverts, gutters, oil-water separators, connection lines, manholes, access to sewers, and low points where stormwater may be retained.
- Clean as necessary to remove oil and grease
- Drain, inspect and clean oil-water separators to remove any accumulated solids in bottom; dispose of using HazMat contractor.
- Remove as much accumulated dust as possible from tank farm area, particularly around drains, gutters and ditches to the oil-water separator. Clean all drain boxes.

2. Slop Oil System

- Inspect vicinity of all slop oil sumps and other collection points, and clean as necessary
- Inspect and steam clean truck unloading rack areas as needed.
- Inspect and clean catch pans at dock valve batteries.

C. Wet Season Operation

1. Discharge Management

- Discharge is controlled by a shutoff valve and pumps at each oil water separator.
- Storm water to be accumulated within the tank farm containment walls and held for maximum evaporation and absorption
- Storm water is directed to the oil water separators sequentially to assure that excessive amounts of water are not accumulated in any tank area.
- Normally, stormwater in Parcels 1 and 2 is released first, then the Parcel 3, and last Parcels 4&5.
- In a storm event, immediately notify Port of Los Angeles public works to open locked valve in La Paloma storm drain

2. Oil-Water Separator Operation

- Inspect oil-water separators regularly during storm season.
- Any significant oil accumulation to be removed promptly by vacuum truck so oil will not discharge during the next storm event.
- If necessary, sorbant pads are used to remove smaller oil accumulations or during emergencies. Replace pads when they become saturated with oil, store used pads temporarily on site in a sealed bin, then manifested for offsite waste disposal.

3. Slop Oil System

- Maintain slop oil tanks at lowest feasible level to assure adequate capacity in event of major storm event..
- Regularly inspect and clean principal system components

D. Best Management Practices

- Review Best Management Practices for each area in SWPPP, per Tables 3, 4 and 5.

APPENDIX 5

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

LOS ANGELES REGION

320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013
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ORDER NO. R4-2013-0133

NPDES NO. CA0055719

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR ULTRAMAR, INCORPORATED WILMINGTON MARINE TERMINAL, BERTH 164

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	Ultramar, Incorporated
Name of Facility	Wilmington Marine Terminal, Berth 164
Facility Address	961 La Paloma Avenue
	Wilmington, CA 90744
	Los Angeles County

The discharge by Ultramar, Incorporated from the discharge points identified below is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

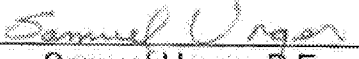
Table 2. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Storm water	33° 45' 33" N	118° 16' 02" W	Los Angeles Inner Harbor (via storm drain)
002	Storm water	33° 45' 33" N	118° 15' 57" W	Los Angeles Inner Harbor (via storm drain)
003	Storm water	33° 45' 36" N	118° 15' 55" W	Los Angeles Inner Harbor (via storm drain)
004	Hydrostatic test water	33° 45' 31" N	118° 16' 04" W	Los Angeles Inner Harbor

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on:	September 12, 2013
This Order shall become effective on:	November 1, 2013
This Order shall expire on:	November 1, 2018
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements no later than:	180 days prior to the Order expiration date
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region have classified this discharge as follows:	Minor

I, Samuel Unger, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on September 12, 2013.



Samuel Unger, P.E.
Executive Officer

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I. FACILITY INFORMATION

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

Table 4. Facility Information

Discharger	Ultramar, Incorporated
Name of Facility	Wilmington Marine Terminal, Berth 164
Facility Address	961 La Paloma Avenue
	Wilmington, CA 90744
	Los Angeles County
Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	Shannon Fowler, Associate Environmental Specialist (562) 495-5490
Mailing Address	P.O. Box 93102, Long Beach, CA 90809
Type of Facility	Industrial
Facility Design Flow	1.68 Million Gallons per Day (MGD) of Stormwater - Permitted Flow (Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003)
	1.02 MGD of Hydrostatic Test Water – Permitted Flow (Discharge Point 004)

II. FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (hereinafter Regional Water Board), finds:

A. Background. Ultramar, Incorporated (hereinafter Discharger), is currently discharging treated wastewater pursuant to Order No. R4-2007-0039 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0055719. The Wilmington Marine Terminal, Berth 164 (hereinafter Facility) is leased and operated by Ultramar, Inc. on the property known as Mormon Island. The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) dated January 12, 2012, and applied for an NPDES permit renewal to discharge treated wastewater [up to 1.68 million gallons per day (MGD) of storm water at Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003, and up to 1.02 MGD of hydrostatic test water at Discharge Point 004] from the Facility. The Discharger submitted supplemental information on February 19, 2013, May 8, 2013, and June 5, 2013.

For the purposes of this Order, references to the “discharger” or “permittee” in applicable federal and state laws, regulations, plans, or policy are held to be equivalent to references to the Discharger herein.

B. Facility Description. The Wilmington Marine Terminal serves as a bulk storage and distribution facility for Ultramar’s Wilmington Refinery (Refinery), two miles to the northeast, and is connected to the Refinery by pipelines. The Facility receives and ships intermediates, feedstock, and refined products by pipeline, marine vessels and trucks. The Facility lies within the harbor area boundaries of the Port of Los Angeles. The nearby waterways include Los Angeles Harbor, Slip No. 1 (referred as Battery 1 by the Discharger), which serves the Terminal, and the East Basin Channel, both of which feed into the Harbor’s main ship channel. The Facility is located on property known as Mormon Island. The Facility includes a dock, two separate unloading rack areas, a fired heater area, a warehouse, a control house, offices and a five-parcel tank farm. There are 15 petroleum storage tanks and 4 slop oil storage tanks. The Facility occupies approximately 8 acres, most of which is unpaved.

Storm water runoff from the five parcels (Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5) of the tank farm is discharged through Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003, after treatment from three separate oil-water separators. Parcels 1 and 2 share an oil-water separator, Parcel 3 has a dedicated oil-water separator, and Parcels 4 and 5 have a shared oil-water separator. The oil-water separators are designed to remove sediment, petroleum compounds, and grease picked-up by the storm water runoff. Storm water is collected in the tank containment areas and is discharged through the oil-water separators at a controlled rate, after testing determines that the storm water meets permit effluent limitations. Discharge volumes for each outfall are calculated based on the surface area of the tank farm and the amount of precipitation measured at the site. Each oil-water separator discharges to a storm drain on La Paloma Avenue then to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor, Battery 1, a water of the United States, within a coastal watershed.

As of 2006, the Facility ceased discharges from Discharge Points 001 and 002. Storm water from Parcels 1, 2 and 3 is pumped to Slop Tank 99-TK-1 in Parcel 3, and then directed to Ultramar's Wilmington Refinery for treatment prior to being discharged to the sanitary sewer (Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts). However, the Discharger would like to retain the authority to continue to discharge storm water through Discharge Points 001, and 002, if necessary, and if all applicable effluent limitations are met. Supplemental information submitted by the Discharger on February 19, 2013, indicated that the estimated storm water discharge flow rate based on the "Total Area Drained" is 0.48 MGD at each Discharge Points 001 and 002.

Storm water from Parcels 4 and 5 continues to be piped from the oil-water separator and then discharged through Discharge Point 003 to the storm drain located on La Paloma Avenue eventually discharging to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor, Battery 1, a water of the United States, within a coastal watershed. According to the renewal application, the maximum daily discharge volume for storm water at Discharge Point 003 is 0.72 MGD.

In addition to storm water, hydrostatic test water is generated on-site during integrity testing of new or rehabilitated pipes and petroleum storage tanks. During repair and maintenance activities, hydrostatic test water is stored in the storage tanks prior to discharge and then directed by temporary hosing to Discharge Point 004 (located adjacent to Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003) directly to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor, Battery 1, a water of the United States, within a coastal watershed. There has been no discharge of hydrostatic test water during the permit term. Hence, the maximum flow rate of 1.02 MGD for hydrostatic test water in Order No. R4-2007-0039 is utilized in this permit.

During the discharge of storm water, hydrostatic test water is not discharged through the discharge points.

Ultramar's current procedure is to hold hydrostatic test water and/or stormwater collected in the sumps within the Marine Terminal parcels and collect water samples for laboratory analyses. The water in the sumps will continue to be held on site pending receipt of the laboratory analytical results. If laboratory analytical results indicate that the discharge meets the effluent limitations, Ultramar will proceed to discharge to the storm drain system and perform additional sampling/monitoring as specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program in this Order. If the analytical results do not meet the effluent limitations, the water is transferred via vacuum truck to the Refinery for treatment prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer. In addition, Ultramar proposes to implement an annual cleaning of each sump within the Marine Terminal parcels.

Attachment B provides a topographic map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.

- C. Legal Authorities.** This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the California Water Code (Water Code) (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit for

point source discharges from this facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13260).

D. Background and Rationale for Requirements. The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, through monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for the Order's requirements, is hereby incorporated into and constitutes part of the Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E and G through J are also incorporated into this Order.

E. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA, Public Resources Code sections 21100-21177. In addition, this action is exempt from CEQA pursuant to 14 CCR 15301 (categorical exemption for existing facilities) because the action concerns the permitting of an existing facility and involves negligible or no expansion of the existing use.

F. Technology-based Effluent Limitations. Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at section 122.44, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR), require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 40 CFR section 125.3. A detailed discussion of the technology-based effluent limitations development is included in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

G. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations. Section 301(b) of the CWA and 40 CFR section 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards.

40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(i) mandates that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective for the pollutant, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) must be established using: (1) USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

H. Watershed Management Approach and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs).

The Regional Water Board has implemented the Watershed Management Approach to address water quality issues in the region. Watershed management may include diverse issues as defined by stakeholders to identify comprehensive solutions to protect, maintain, enhance, and restore water quality and beneficial uses. To achieve this goal, the Watershed Management Approach integrates the Regional Water Board's many diverse programs, particularly NPDES with TMDLs, to better assess cumulative impacts of pollutants from all point and nonpoint sources. A TMDL is a tool for implementing water quality standards and is based on the relationship between pollution sources and in-stream water quality conditions. The TMDL establishes the allowable loadings or other quantifiable parameters for a waterbody and thereby provides the basis to establish water quality based controls. These controls should provide the pollution reduction necessary for a waterbody to meet water quality standards. This process facilitates the development of watershed-specific solutions that balance the environmental and economic impacts within the watershed. The TMDLs establish waste load allocations (WLAs) and load allocations (LAs) for point and non-point sources, and that will achieve water quality standards for the waterbody.

Certain receiving waters in the Los Angeles and Ventura Counties' watersheds do not fully support beneficial uses. These receiving waters are classified as impaired on the 2010 303(d) list and are scheduled for TMDL development. The USEPA approved the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) California's 2010 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on November 12, 2010. The California's 2010 303(d) List classifies the Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor, as impaired due to beach closures, benthic community effects, benzo(a)pyrene (3,4-benzopyrene-7-d), chrysene (C1-C4), copper, dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), sediment toxicity, and zinc.

Following are summaries of the TMDLs for the Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor Inner Harbor:

- 1. Bacteria TMDL.** The Regional Water Board approved the Los Angeles Harbor Bacteria TMDL through Resolution 2004-011 on July 1, 2004. The State Water Board, Office of Administrative Law (OAL), and USEPA approved the TMDL on October 21, 2004, January 5, 2005, and March 1, 2005, respectively. The Bacteria TMDL became effective on March 10, 2005. The Bacteria TMDL addresses Inner Cabrillo Beach and the Main Ship Channel of the Los Angeles Inner Harbor. This discharge does not enter Cabrillo Beach or the Main Ship Channel, hence the requirements of the Bacteria TMDL are not directly applicable. The Basin Plan includes water quality standard (WQS) for bacteria that are applicable to discharges from Ultramar's Wilmington Marine Terminal. These WQS (and WQBELs) are identical to the WQS used to develop the Bacteria TMDL that is applicable to the Main Ship Channel located within the Los Angeles Inner Harbor. This Order includes bacteria limitations based on the Basin Plan WQS,
- 2. Harbor Toxics TMDL.** The Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. R11-008 on May 5, 2011, that amended the Basin Plan to incorporate the *TMDL for Toxic*

Pollutants in Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors Waters (Harbor Toxics TMDL). The Harbor Toxic TMDL was approved by the State Water Board on February 7, 2012, the OAL on March 21, 2012, and the USEPA on March 23, 2012. The Harbor Toxics TMDL contains requirements applicable to this discharge. Therefore, this Order contains effluent limitations and monitoring requirements based on the TMDL.

For Los Angeles Inner Harbor, which is located within the Greater Los Angeles Harbor Waters, the Harbor Toxics TMDL included:

- a. Sediment interim concentration-based allocations (in mg/kg sediment) for copper, lead, zinc, DDT, PAHs, and PCBs (Attachment A to Resolution No. R11-008, p. 11).
- b. Water column final concentration-based waste load allocations (WLAs) (ug/L) for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4'-DDT and total PCBs (Attachment A to Resolution No. R11-008, pp. 13-14).
- c. Provisions for monitoring discharges and/or receiving waters during the TMDL's 20 year implementation schedule to determine attainment with waste load and load allocations as appropriate.

The provisions of this permit implement and are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of all waste load allocations (WLAs) established in the Harbor Toxics TMDLs.

- I. **Water Quality Control Plans.** The Regional Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (hereinafter Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994, that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. Beneficial uses applicable to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor are as follows:

Table 5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Points	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001, 002, 003, and 004	Los Angeles Inner Harbor	<p><u>Existing:</u> Industrial Service Supply (IND); Navigation (NAV); Non-contact water recreation (REC-2); Preservation of rare, threatened, or endangered species (RARE); Commercial and sport fishing (COMM); and Marine habitat (MAR).</p> <p><u>Potential:</u> Contact water recreation (REC-1) and Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL).</p>

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

- J. Thermal Plan.** The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan) on May 18, 1972, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for inland and coastal surface waters. Requirements of this Order implement the Thermal Plan.
- K. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995, and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. CTR contains water quality criteria for priority pollutants.
- L. State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005, that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.
- M. Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes. (40 C.F.R. § 131.21; 65 Fed. Reg. 24641 (April 27, 2000).) Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.
- N. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants.** This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), oil and grease, settleable solids, sulfide, phenolic compounds, total chlorine residual, and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH). Restrictions on these pollutants are discussed in Section IV.B of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements.

The WQBELs consist of restrictions on pH, acute toxicity, temperature, arsenic, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, silver, thallium, zinc, cyanide, benzene, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate,

4,4'-DDT, and total PCBs. Water quality-based effluent limitations have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant WQBELs were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual WQBELs for priority pollutants are based on the SIP, which was approved by USEPA on May 18, 2000. All beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.21(c)(1). The remaining water quality objectives and beneficial uses implemented by this Order (specifically bacteria and ammonia) were approved by USEPA on September 25, 2002, and May 19, 2005, respectively. Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

O. Antidegradation Policy. 40 CFR section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. As discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

P. Anti-Backsliding Requirements. Section 402(o) of the CWA establishes statutory language prohibiting the backsliding of effluent limits. Sections 402(o) of the CWA and federal regulations at title 40, Code Federal Regulations section 122.44(l) outlines specific exceptions to the general prohibition against establishment of less stringent effluent limitations.

These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations included in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order with the exception of copper, and zinc at Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003 and for nickel, arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate at Discharge point 003. The Fact Sheet includes a discussion of the basis for the new limits and the exceptions to the backsliding requirements that are applicable.

Q. Endangered Species Act. This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code sections 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act

(16 U.S.C.A. sections 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with effluent limits, receiving water limits, and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state, including protecting rare, threatened, or endangered species. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.

R. Monitoring and Reporting. 40 CFR section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorizes the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. This Monitoring and Reporting Program is provided in Attachment E.

S. Standard and Special Provisions. Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under 40 CFR section 122.42. The Regional Water Board has also included in this Order special provisions applicable to the Discharger. A rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet.

T. Notification of Interested Parties. The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe Waste Discharge Requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit written comments. Details of the notification are provided in the Fact Sheet.

U. Consideration of Public Comment. The Regional Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the Public Hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that this Order supercedes Order No. R4-2007-0039 except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This action in no way prevents the Regional Water Board from taking enforcement actions for violations of the previous Order.

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- A.** Wastes discharged shall be limited to treated wastewater consisting of storm water (up to 0.48 MGD at Discharge Point 001, up to 0.48 MGD at Discharge Point 002, and up to 0.72 MGD at Discharge Point 003) and hydrostatic test water (up to 1.02 MGD at Discharge Point 004) as described in the findings.
- B.** The discharge of wastewater at a location other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited, and constitutes a violation of the Order. The discharge of wastes from accidental spills or other sources is prohibited.

- C. Discharges of water, materials, thermal wastes, elevated temperature wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, or wastes other than those authorized by this Order, to a storm drain system, the Los Angeles Inner Harbor, or other waters of the State, are prohibited.
- D. The discharge of designated waste or hazardous waste, as defined in California Water Code Section 13173 and Title 23 CCR Section 2521(a), respectively, is prohibited.
- E. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of pollutants shall create pollution, contamination, or a nuisance as defined by Section 13050 of the Water Code.
- F. Wastes discharged shall not contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life.
- G. The discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or the State Water Resources Control Board as required by the Federal CWA and regulations adopted thereunder. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Federal CWA, and amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.
- H. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste is prohibited.
- I. Any discharge of wastes at any point(s) other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited.

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Points 001, 002, 003, and 004

1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

- a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001, as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E):

Table 6. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Conventional Pollutants						
pH	S.U.	—	—	6.5	8.5	—
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD ₅) @ 20°C	mg/L	—	30	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	120	—	—	—
Oil and Grease	mg/L	—	15	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	60	--	--	—
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ⁴	mg/L	—	75	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	300	—	—	—
Non-Conventional Pollutants						
Temperature	°F	—	—	—	86	—
Phenolic Compounds ²	mg/L	—	1.0	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	4.0	—	—	—
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) ^{2a}	µg/L	—	100	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.4	—	—	—
Turbidity	NTU	—	75	—	—	—
Settleable Solids	ml/L	—	0.3	—	—	—
Priority Pollutants						
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	—	65.6	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.3	—	—	—
Copper, Total Recoverable ^{3, 4}	µg/L	—	6.1	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.02	—	—	—
Lead, Total Recoverable ^{3, 4}	µg/L	—	14	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.06	—	—	—
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	—	0.10	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.0004	—	—	—
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	—	12.6	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.05	—	—	—
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	—	2.2	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.01	—	—	—
Thallium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	—	12.6	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.05	—	—	—

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Zinc, Total Recoverable ^{3, 4}	µg/L	—	141	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.6	—	—	—
4,4'-DDT ^{3, 4, A}	µg/L	—	0.001	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	4.0E-06	—	—	—
Total PCBs ^{3, 4, 5}	µg/L	—	0.0003	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	1.2E-06	—	—	—
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	—	11.8	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.05	—	—	—
PAHs						
Benzo(a)pyrene ⁴	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049 ^{6, A}
Chrysene ⁴	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049 ^{6, A}

For Footnotes, see pages 18 and 19.

2. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 002

- a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point 002, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-002, as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E):

Table 7. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 002

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Conventional Pollutants						
pH	S.U.	—	—	6.5	8.5	—
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD ₅) @ 20°C	mg/L	—	30	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	120	—	—	—
Oil and Grease	mg/L	—	15	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	60	—	—	—
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ⁴	mg/L	—	75	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	300	—	—	—
Non-Conventional Pollutants						
Temperature	°F	—	—	—	86	—
Phenolic Compounds ²	mg/L	—	1.0	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	4	—	—	—
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) ^{2a}	µg/L	—	100	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.4	—	—	—
Turbidity	NTU	—	75	—	—	—
Settleable Solids	ml/L	—	0.3	—	—	—

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Priority Pollutants						
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	—	65.1	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.3	—	—	—
Copper, Total Recoverable ^{3, 4}	µg/L	—	6.1	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.02	—	—	—
Lead, Total Recoverable ^{3, 4}	µg/L	—	14	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.06	—	—	—
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	—	0.10	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.0004	—	—	—
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	—	13.7	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.06	—	—	—
Thallium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	—	12.6	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.05	—	—	—
Zinc, Total Recoverable ^{3, 4}	µg/L	—	141	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.6	—	—	—
4,4'-DDT ^{3, 4, A}	µg/L	—	0.001	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	4.0E-6	—	—	—
Total PCBs ^{3, 4, 5}	µg/L	—	0.0003	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	1.2E-06	—	—	—
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	—	11.8	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.05	—	—	—
PAHs						
Benzo(a)pyrene ⁴	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049 ^{6, A}
Chrysene ⁴	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049 ^{6, A}

For Footnotes, see pages 18 and 19.

3. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 003

- a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point 003, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-003, as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E):

Table 8. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 003

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Conventional Pollutants						
pH	S.U.	—	—	6.5	8.5	—
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD ₅) @ 20°C	mg/L	—	30	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	180	—	—	—

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	—	15	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	90	—	—	—
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ⁴	mg/L	—	75	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	450	—	—	—
Non-Conventional Pollutants						
Temperature	°F	—	—	—	86	—
Phenolic Compounds ²	mg/L	—	1.0	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	6.0	—	—	—
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) ^{2a}	µg/L	—	100	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.6	—	—	—
Turbidity	NTU	—	75	—	—	—
Settleable Solids	ml/L	—	0.3	—	—	—
Priority Pollutants						
Copper, Total Recoverable ^{3, 4}	µg/L	—	6.1	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.04	—	—	—
Lead, Total Recoverable ^{3, 4}	µg/L	—	14	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.08	—	—	—
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	—	13.6	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.08	—	—	—
Zinc, Total Recoverable ^{3, 4}	µg/L	—	141	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.85	—	—	—
4,4'-DDT ^{3, 4}	µg/L	—	0.001	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	1.1E-05	—	—	—
Total PCBs ^{3, 4, 5}	µg/L	—	0.0003	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	1.8E-06	—	—	—
PAHs						
Benzo(a)pyrene ⁴	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049 ^{6, A}
Chrysene ⁴	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049 ^{6, A}

Footnotes for Tables 6, 7, and 8

- ¹ The mass-based effluent limitations (lbs/day) are based on the permitted flow rate of 0.48 MGD (Discharge Points 001 and 002); and 0.72 MGD (Discharge Point 003); and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. However, the actual mass limits for the day will be calculated using the actual discharge flow for that particular day if it exceeds the permitted flow.
- ² Phenolic compounds include the sum of the following individual chlorinated and non-chlorinated phenolic compounds: 2-chlorophenol; 2-nitrophenol; phenol; 2,4-dimethylphenol; 2,4-dichlorophenol; 2,4,6-trichlorophenol; 4-chloro-3-methylphenol; 2,4-dinitrophenol; 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; pentachlorophenol; and 4-nitrophenol.
- ^{2a} TPH equals the sum of TPH gasoline (C₄-C₁₂), TPH diesel (C₁₃-C₂₂), and TPH oil (C₂₃₊).
- ³ The effluent limitations are based on the Harbor Toxics TMDL WLAs and calculated using the CTR-SIP procedures.

4. During each reporting period, if effluent monitoring results exceed both a TSS effluent limit and a CTR TMDL-based effluent limit or performance goal for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4-DDT, total PCBs, benzo(a)pyrene, or chrysene, then the Discharger has not demonstrated attainment with the interim sediment allocations stipulated by the Harbor Toxics TMDL, Resolution No. R11-008, page 11, Item 3, and implementation of the effluent sediment monitoring program is required for that priority pollutant. Sediment monitoring of the effluent shall begin during the first discharge event following the effluent exceedances. An effluent sediment monitoring result at or below the interim sediment allocation (Monitoring Thresholds) in Table 10, page 28 of this Order, demonstrates attainment with the interim sediment allocation and additional sediment monitoring of the effluent is not required. A sediment monitoring result that exceeds the interim sediment allocation requires additional sediment monitoring of the effluent during discharge but not more frequently than once per year until the three-year average concentration for sediment monitoring results is at or below the interim sediment allocation.
 5. Total PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) means the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resembles those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.
 6. CTR human health criteria are not promulgated for total PAHs. Therefore, performance goals are based on CTR human health criteria for the individual PAHs, benzo(a)pyrene and chrysene. Benzo(a)pyrene and chrysene are selected because the State's 2010 303(d) List classifies the Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor as impaired for these PAH compounds. These performance goals are not enforceable effluent limitations. Rather, they act as triggers to determine when sediment monitoring is required for these compounds.
- A Samples analyzed must be unfiltered samples.

4. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 004

- a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point 004, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-004, as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E):

Table 9. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 004

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Conventional Pollutants						
pH	S.U.	—	—	6.5	8.5	—
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD ₅) @ 20°C	mg/L	—	30	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	225	—	—	—
Oil and Grease	mg/L	—	15	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	128	—	—	—
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ³	mg/L	—	75	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	638	—	—	—
Non-Conventional Pollutants						
Temperature	°F	—	—	—	86	—
Chlorine, Total Residual	mg/L	—	—	—	0.1	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	—	—	0.9	—
Sulfide	mg/L	—	1.0	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	9	—	—	—

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Settleable Solids	ml/L	—	0.3	—	—	—
Turbidity	NTU	—	75	—	—	—
Priority Pollutants						
Copper, Total Recoverable ^{2,3}	µg/L	—	6.1	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.05	—	—	—
Lead, Total Recoverable ^{2,3}	µg/L	—	14	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.12	—	—	—
Zinc, Total Recoverable ^{2,3}	µg/L	—	141	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	1.2	—	—	—
4,4'-DDT ^{2,3,A}	µg/L	—	0.001	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.00001	—	—	—
Total PCBs ^{2,3,4}	µg/L	—	0.0003	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	3E-06	—	—	—
Benzene	µg/L	—	1.0	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.01	—	—	—
PAHs						
Benzo(a)pyrene ³	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049 ^{5, A}
Chrysene ³	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049 ^{5, A}

Footnotes For Discharge Point 004:

- The mass-based effluent limitations (lbs/day) are based on the permitted flow rate of 0.48 MGD (Discharge Points 001 and 002); 0.72 MGD (Discharge Point 003); and 1.02 MGD (Discharge Point 004); and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. However, the actual mass limits for the day will be calculated using the actual discharge flow for that particular day if it exceeds the permitted flow.
- The effluent limitations are based on the Harbor Toxics TMDL WLAs and calculated using the CTR-SIP procedures.
- During each reporting period, if effluent monitoring results exceed both a TSS effluent limit and a CTR TMDL-based effluent limit or performance goal for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4-DDT, total PCBs, benzo(a)pyrene, or chrysene, then the Discharger has not demonstrated attainment with the interim sediment allocations stipulated by the Harbor Toxics TMDL, Resolution No. R11-008, page 11, Item 3, and implementation of the effluent sediment monitoring program is required for that priority pollutant. Sediment monitoring of the effluent shall begin during the first discharge event following the effluent exceedances. An effluent sediment monitoring result at or below the interim sediment allocation (Monitoring Thresholds) in Table 10, page 28 of this Order, demonstrates attainment with the interim sediment allocation and additional sediment monitoring of the effluent is not required. A sediment monitoring result that exceeds the interim sediment allocation requires additional sediment monitoring of the effluent during discharge but not more frequently than once per year until the three-year average concentration for sediment monitoring results is at or below the interim sediment allocation.
- Total PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) means the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resembles those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.
- CTR human health criteria are not promulgated for total PAHs. Therefore, performance goals are based on CTR human health criteria for the individual PAHs, benzo(a)pyrene and chrysene. Benzo(a)pyrene and

chrysene are selected because the State's 2010 303(d) List classifies the Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor as impaired for these PAH compounds. These performance goals are not enforceable effluent limitations. Rather, they act as triggers to determine when sediment monitoring is required for these compounds.

^A Samples analyzed must be unfiltered samples.

5. Final Effluent Limitations - Bacteria Limitations for Discharge Points 001, 002, 003, and 004.

1. Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean Limits

- i. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml.
- ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 200/100 ml.
- iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 35/100 ml.

2. Single Sample Limits

- i. Total coliform density shall not exceed 10,000/100 ml.
- ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400/100 ml.
- iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 104/100 ml.
- iv. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml, if the ratio of fecal-to total coliform exceeds 0.1.

6. Final Effluent Limitations - Acute Toxicity Limitations for Discharge Points 001, 002, 003, and 004:

There shall be no acute toxicity in the discharge. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that:

- 1. The average survival of undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and
- 2. No single test producing less than 70% survival.

Compliance with the toxicity objectives will be determined by the method described in section V of the MRP (Attachment E). The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity monitoring as specified in the MRP.

B. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

C. Reclamation Specifications – Not Applicable

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations

Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and are a required part of this Order. The discharge shall not cause the following in the Los Angeles Inner Harbor:

1. The normal ambient pH to fall below 6.5 nor exceed 8.5 units nor vary from normal ambient pH levels by more than 0.5 units.
2. Surface water temperature to rise greater than 5°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place. At no time the temperature be raised above 80° F as a result of waste discharged.
3. State/Regional Water Board Water Contact Standards

In marine waters designated for Water Contact Recreation (REC-1), the waste discharged shall not cause the following bacterial standards to be exceeded in the receiving water:

a. Geometric Mean Limits

- i. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml.
- ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 200/100 ml.
- iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 35/100 ml.

b. Single Sample Maximum (SSM)

- i. Total coliform density shall not exceed 10,000/100 ml.
 - ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400/100 ml.
 - iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 104/100 ml.
 - iv. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml, if the ratio of fecal-to-total coliform exceeds 0.1.
4. Depress the concentration of dissolved oxygen to fall below 5.0 mg/L anytime, and the median dissolved oxygen concentration for any three consecutive months shall not be less than 80 percent of the dissolved oxygen content at saturation.
 5. Exceed total ammonia (as N) concentrations specified in the Regional Water Board Resolution No. 2004-022, adopted on March 4, 2004. Resolution No. 2004-022, *Amendment to the Water Quality Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Update the Ammonia Objectives for Inland Surface Waters Not Characteristic of Freshwater (including Enclosed Bays, Estuaries, and Wetlands) with the Beneficial Use*

Designations for Protection of "Aquatic Life". The ammonia Basin Plan amendment became effective on May 19, 2004.

6. The presence of visible, floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam.
7. Oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the receiving water or on objects in the water.
8. Suspended or settleable materials, chemical substances or pesticides in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
9. Toxic or other deleterious substances in concentrations or quantities which cause deleterious effects on aquatic biota, wildlife, or waterfowl or render any of these unfit for human consumption either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.
10. Accumulation of bottom deposits or aquatic growths.
11. Biostimulatory substances at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
12. The presence of substances that result in increases of BOD that adversely affect beneficial uses.
13. Taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that alter the natural taste, odor, and/or color of fish, shellfish, or other edible aquatic resources; cause nuisance; or adversely affect beneficial uses.
14. Alteration of turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels.
15. Damage, discolor, nor cause formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities nor overload the design capacity.
16. Degrade surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
17. Problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.
18. Create nuisance, or adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving water.
19. Violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to section 303 of the CWA, or amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such standards.

B. Groundwater Limitations – Not Applicable

VI. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. Federal Standard Provisions. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.
2. Regional Water Board Standard Provisions. The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions:
 - a. This Order may be modified, revoked, reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR sections 122.44, 122.62, 122.63, 122.64, 125.62 and 125.64. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to: failure to comply with any condition of this Order; endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity; or acquisition of newly-obtained information which would have justified the application of different conditions if known at the time of Order adoption. The filing of a request by the Discharger for an Order modification, revocation, and issuance or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.
 - b. The Discharger must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of storm water to storm drain systems or other water courses under their jurisdiction; including applicable requirements in municipal storm water management program developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the Regional Water Board to local agencies.
 - c. Discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this Order and permit is prohibited and constitutes a violation thereof.
 - d. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic effluent standards, and all federal regulations established pursuant to sections 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316, 318, 405, and 423 of the Federal CWA and amendments thereto.
 - e. Oil or oily material, chemicals, refuse, or other pollutionable materials shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall and carried off of the property and/or discharged to surface waters. Any such spill of such materials shall be contained and removed immediately.
 - f. A copy of these waste discharge specifications shall be maintained at the discharge facility so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.
 - g. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to:

- i. Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;
 - ii. Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts;
 - iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
- h. If there is any storage of hazardous or toxic materials or hydrocarbons at this facility and if the facility is not manned at all times, a 24-hour emergency response telephone number shall be prominently posted where it can easily be read from the outside.
- i. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board not later than 120 days in advance of implementation of any plans to alter production capacity of the product line of the manufacturing, producing or processing facility by more than ten percent. Such notification shall include estimates of proposed production rate, the type of process, and projected effects on effluent quality. Notification shall include submittal of a new report of waste discharge appropriate filing fee.
- j. The Discharger shall file with the Regional Water Board a report of waste discharge at least 120 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location or volume of the discharge.
- k. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe that they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture intermediate or final product or byproduct of any toxic pollutant that was not reported on their application.
- l. In the event of any change in name, ownership, or control of these waste disposal facilities, the discharger shall notify this Regional Water Board of such change and shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, copy of which shall be forwarded to the Regional Water Board.
- m. The Water Code provides that any person who violates a waste discharge requirement or a provision of the Water Code is subject to civil penalties of up to \$5,000 per day, \$10,000 per day, or \$25,000 per day of violation, or when the violation involves the discharge of pollutants, is subject to civil penalties of up to \$10 per gallon per day or \$25 per gallon per day of violation; or some combination thereof, depending on the violation, or upon the combination of violations.

Violation of any of the provisions of the NPDES program or of any of the provisions of this Order may subject the violator to any of the penalties described herein, or any combination thereof, at the discretion of the

prosecuting authority; except that only one kind of penalty may be applied for each kind of violation.

- n. The discharge of any product registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to any waste stream which may ultimately be released to waters of the United States, is prohibited unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this permit or another NPDES permit. This requirement is not applicable to products used for lawn and agricultural purposes.
- o. The discharge of any waste resulting from the combustion of toxic or hazardous wastes to any waste stream that ultimately discharges to waters of the United States is prohibited, unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this permit.
- p. The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing no later than 6 months prior to the planned discharge of any chemical, other than the products previously reported to the Executive Officer, which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:
 - i. Name and general composition of the chemical,
 - ii. Frequency of use,
 - iii. Quantities to be used,
 - iv. Proposed discharge concentrations, and
 - v. USEPA registration number, if applicable.
- q. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from this facility, may subject the Discharger to administrative or civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.
- r. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, average monthly effluent limitation, maximum daily effluent limitation, instantaneous minimum effluent limitation, instantaneous maximum effluent limitation, or receiving water limitation of this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by telephone (213) 576-6600 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing within five days, unless the Regional Water Board waives confirmation. The written notification shall state the nature, time, duration, and cause of noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to remedy the current noncompliance and, prevent recurrence including, where applicable, a schedule of implementation. Other noncompliance

requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.

- s. Prior to making any change in the point of discharge, place of use, or purpose of use of treated wastewater that results in a decrease of flow in any portion of a watercourse, the Discharger must file a petition with the State Water Board, Division of Water Rights, and receive approval for such a change. (Water Code § 1211.)

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with the MRP, and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E of this Order.

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

- a. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Federal CWA, and amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.
- b. This Order may be reopened to include effluent limitations for toxic constituents determined to be present in significant amounts in the discharge through a more comprehensive monitoring program included as part of this Order and based on the results of the reasonable potential analysis (RPA).
- c. This Order may be reopened and modified, to incorporate in accordance with the provisions set forth in Parts 122 and 124, to include requirements for the implementation of the watershed management approach or to include new Minimum Levels (MLs).
- d. This Order may be reopened and modified to incorporate provisions as a result of future Basin Plan Amendments, such as a new or revised water quality objective or the adoption of a TMDL including the program of implementation.
- e. This Order may be reopened upon submission by the Discharger of adequate information, as determined by the Regional Water Board, to provide for dilution credits or a mixing zone, as may be appropriate.
- f. This Order may be reopened for modification, or revocation and reissuance, as a result of the detection of a reportable priority pollutant generated by special conditions included in this Order. These special conditions may be, but are not limited to, fish tissue sampling, whole effluent toxicity, monitoring requirements on internal waste stream(s), and monitoring for surrogate parameters. Additional requirements may be included in this Order as a result of the special condition monitoring data.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board an Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) workplan (1-2 pages) **within 90 days** of the effective date of this permit. This plan shall describe the steps the permittee intends to follow in the event that toxicity is detected, and should include at a minimum:

- i. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that will be used to identify potential causes/sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency;
- ii. A description of the facility's method of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency and good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in operation of the facility;
- iii. If a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor) (Section V of the MRP, Attachment E, provides references for the guidance manuals that should be used for performing TIEs).

b. Monitoring Thresholds based on Sediment Interim Concentration-based Allocations in the Harbor Toxics TMDL for Sediment Monitoring of Effluent

The monitoring thresholds in **Table 10** of this Order are based on the TMDL's interim sediment allocations for copper, lead, zinc, DDT, PAHs, and PCBs. Attainment with these thresholds shall be demonstrated in accordance with Footnote 4 to Tables 6, 7, and 8, page 18; and Footnote 3 to Table 9, page 20 of this Order. Regardless of these monitoring thresholds, the Discharger shall ensure that effluent concentrations and mass discharges do not exceed levels that can be attained by performance of the Facility's treatment technologies existing at the time of permit issuance, reissuance, or modification.

Table 10. Monitoring Thresholds

Pollutant	Monitoring Thresholds (mg/kg sediment)
Copper	154.1
Lead	145.5
Zinc	362.0
PAHs	90.3
DDT	0.341
PCBs	2.107

c. Harbor Toxics TMDL Water Column, Sediment, and Fish Tissue Monitoring for the Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Compliance Monitoring Program.

As defined in the Harbor Toxics TMDL, the Discharger is a “responsible party” because it is an “Individual Industrial Permittee”. As such, either individually or with a collaborating group, the Discharger shall develop a monitoring and reporting plan (Monitoring Plan) and quality assurance project plan (QAPP) for the water column, sediment, and fish tissue in the Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor. These plans shall follow the “TMDL Element - Monitoring Plan” provisions in Attachment A to Resolution No. R11-008. The Monitoring Plan and QAPP shall be submitted **20 months** after the effective date of the TMDL for public review and subsequent Executive Officer approval. The Discharger shall begin monitoring **6 months** after the Monitoring Plan and QAPP are approved by the Executive Officer, unless otherwise directed by the Executive Officer.

The Compliance Monitoring Program shall include:

- i. **Water Column Monitoring.** At the Station IDs in Table 11, parameters in the water column shall be monitored three times per year, during two wet weather events and one dry weather event. During wet weather events, water column samples shall be collected at several depths. Wet weather monitoring must include the first large storm event of the wet season. Sampling shall be designed to collect sufficient volumes of TSS for analyses of bulk sediment priority pollutants in Table 11 below.
- ii. **Sediment Monitoring.** Sediment quality objective evaluation monitoring, as detailed in SQO Part 1 (sediment triad sampling), shall be performed once per five years and shall include the full chemical suite, two sediment toxicity tests, and four benthic indices. At the Station IDs in Table 11, and between sediment triad monitoring events, sediment chemistry parameters shall be monitored once per five years.

Table 11. Sediment Chemistry Monitoring Requirements

Water Body Name	Station ID ¹	Station Location	Sample Media and Parameters	
			Water Column	Sediment
Los Angeles Inner Harbor	02	East Turning Basin	Flow, Temperature, DO, pH, Salinity, TSS, Copper, Lead, Zinc, PCBs, DDT	Copper, Lead, Zinc, Toxicity, Benthic Community Effect
	03	Center of the POLA West Basin		
	04	Main Turning Basin north of Vincent Thomas Bridge		
	05	Between Pier 300 and Pier 400		
	06	Main Channel south of Port O'Call		

¹ Based on Harbor Toxics TMDL.

iii. Fish Tissue Monitoring. In Los Angeles Inner Harbor, fish tissue shall be monitored once per two years for chlordane, dieldrin, toxaphene, DDT, and PCBs. The three target species shall include white croaker, a sport fish, and a prey fish.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, Best Management Practices, and Spill Contingency Plan

The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board, **within 90 days** of the effective date of this Order:

- a.** An updated Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that describes site-specific management practices for minimizing contamination of storm water runoff and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly to waters of the State. The updated SWPPP shall accurately reflect current facility conditions and incorporate changes in discharge practice (i.e., hydrostatic test water is no longer routed to retention ponds prior to discharge). The SWPPP shall be developed in accordance with the requirements in Attachment G.
- b.** An updated Best Management Practice Plan (BMPP) that will be implemented to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the receiving water. The BMPP shall include site-specific plans and procedures implemented and/or to be implemented to prevent hazardous waste/material from being discharged to waters of the State. Further, the Discharger shall assure that the storm water discharges from the Facility would neither cause, nor contribute to the exceedance of water quality standards and objectives, nor create conditions of nuisance in the receiving water, and that unauthorized discharges (i.e., spills) to the receiving water have been effectively prohibited. In particular, a risk assessment of each area identified by the Discharger shall be performed to determine the potential for hazardous or toxic waste/material discharge to surface waters. The BMPP shall be developed in accordance with requirements in Attachment G.
- c.** An updated Spill Contingency Plan that includes a technical report on the preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events at the site. The Spill Contingency Plan shall be reviewed at a minimum once per year and updated as needed.

Plans shall cover all areas of the Facility and shall include an updated drainage map for the Facility. The Discharger shall identify on a map of appropriate scale the areas that contribute runoff to the permitted discharge points. The Discharger shall describe the activities in each area and the potential for contamination of storm water runoff and the discharge of hazardous waste/material.

The Discharger shall implement the SWPPP, BMPP, and Spill Contingency Plan **within 10 days** of the approval by the Executive Officer or **no later than 90 days**

after submission to the Regional Water Board, whichever comes first. The plans shall be reviewed annually and at the same time. Updated information shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board within **30 days** of revision.

4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

- a. The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems installed or used to achieve compliance with this Order.

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only) – Not Applicable

6. Other Special Provisions – Not Applicable

7. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

Compliance with the effluent limitations contained in section IV of this Order will be determined as specified below:

A. Single Constituent Effluent Limitation.

If the concentration of the pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (see Reporting Requirement I.G. of the MRP), then the Discharger is out of compliance.

B. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Sum of Several Constituents.

If the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations is greater than the effluent limitation, then the Discharger is out of compliance. In calculating the sum of the concentrations of a group of pollutants, consider constituents reported as ND or DNQ to have concentrations equal to zero, provided that the applicable ML is used.

C. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Median.

In determining compliance with a median limitation, the analytical results in a set of data will be arranged in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order); and

1. If the number of measurements (n) is odd, then the median will be calculated as $= X_{(n+1)/2}$, or
2. If the number of measurements (n) is even, then the median will be calculated as $= [X_{n/2} + X_{(n/2)+1}]$, i.e. the midpoint between the $n/2$ and $n/2+1$ data points.

D. Multiple Sample Data.

When determining compliance with an AMEL or MDEL for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

1. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
2. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

E. Mass and Concentration Limitations

Compliance with mass and concentration effluent limitations for the same parameter shall be determined separately with their respective limitations. When the concentration of a constituent in an effluent sample is determined to be "Not Detected" (ND) or "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ), the corresponding mass emission rate determined from that sample concentration shall also be reported as ND or DNQ.

F. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL).

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by subsection E above for multiple sample data) of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the AMEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that month for that parameter (e.g., resulting in 31 days of non-compliance in a 31-day month). If only a single sample is taken during the calendar month and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AMEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar month. For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month.

In determining compliance with the AMEL, the following provisions shall also apply to all constituents:

1. If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, does not exceed the AMEL for that constituent, the Discharger has demonstrated compliance with the AMEL for that month;
2. If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, exceeds the AMEL for any constituent, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the month. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later.

When all sample results are greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (see Reporting Requirement I.G. of the MRP), the numerical average of the analytical results of these five samples will be used for compliance determination.

When one or more sample results are reported as “Not-Detected (ND)” or “Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)” (see Reporting Requirement I.G. of the MRP), the median value of these four samples shall be used for compliance determination. If one or both of the middle values is ND or DNQ, the median shall be the lower of the two middle values.

3. In the event of noncompliance with an AMEL, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the AMEL has been demonstrated.
4. If only one sample was obtained for the month or more than a monthly period and the result exceeds the AMEL, then the Discharger is in violation of the AMEL.

G. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations (MDEL).

If a daily discharge exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that 1 day only within the reporting period. For any 1 day during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that day.

H. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation.

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation for a parameter, a violation will be flagged and the discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both are lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation).

I. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation.

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is higher than the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation for a parameter, a violation will be flagged and the discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both exceed the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation).

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

Arithmetic Mean (μ)

Also called the average, is the sum of measured values divided by the number of samples. For ambient water concentrations, the arithmetic mean is calculated as follows:

Arithmetic mean = $\mu = \Sigma x / n$ where: Σx is the sum of the measured ambient water concentrations, and n is the number of samples.

Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

BMPs are methods, measures, or practices designed and selected to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to surface waters from point and nonpoint source discharges including storm water. BMPs include structural and non-structural control, and operation maintenance procedures, which can be applied before, during, and/or after pollution-producing activities.

Bioaccumulative

Those substances taken up by an organism from its surrounding medium through gill membranes, epithelial tissue, or from food and subsequently concentrated and retained in the body of the organism.

Carcinogenic

Pollutants are substances that are known to cause cancer in living organisms.

Coefficient of Variation (CV)

CV is a measure of the data variability and is calculated as the estimated standard deviation divided by the arithmetic mean of the observed values.

Daily Discharge

Daily Discharge is defined as either: (1) the total mass of the constituent discharged over the calendar day (12:00 am through 11:59 pm) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling (as specified in the permit), for a constituent with limitations expressed in units of mass or; (2) the unweighted arithmetic mean measurement of the constituent over the day for a constituent with limitations expressed in other units of measurement (e.g., concentration).

The daily discharge may be determined by the analytical results of a composite sample taken over the course of one day (a calendar day or other 24-hour period defined as a day) or by the arithmetic mean of analytical results from one or more grab samples taken over the course of the day.

For composite sampling, if 1 day is defined as a 24-hour period other than a calendar day, the analytical result for the 24-hour period will be considered as the result for the calendar day in which the 24-hour period ends.

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)

DNQ are those sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL.

Dilution Credit

Dilution Credit is the amount of dilution granted to a discharge in the calculation of a water quality-based effluent limitation, based on the allowance of a specified mixing zone. It is calculated from the dilution ratio or determined through conducting a mixing zone study or modeling of the discharge and receiving water.

Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA)

ECA is a value derived from the water quality criterion/objective, dilution credit, and ambient background concentration that is used, in conjunction with the coefficient of variation for the effluent monitoring data, to calculate a long-term average (LTA) discharge concentration. The ECA has the same meaning as waste load allocation (WLA) as used in USEPA guidance (Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control, March 1991, second printing, EPA/505/2-90-001).

Enclosed Bays

Enclosed Bays means indentations along the coast that enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between the headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. Enclosed bays include, but are not limited to, Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drake's Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay. Enclosed bays do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Estimated Chemical Concentration

The estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

Estuaries

Estuaries means waters, including coastal lagoons, located at the mouths of streams that serve as areas of mixing for fresh and ocean waters. Coastal lagoons and mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered estuaries. Estuarine waters shall be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of fresh water and seawater. Estuarine waters included, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined in Water Code section 12220, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to the Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, Klamath, San Diego, and Otay rivers. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Existing Discharger

Any discharger that is not a new discharger. An existing discharger includes an “increasing discharger” (i.e., any existing facility with treatment systems in place for its current discharge that is or will be expanding, upgrading, or modifying its permitted discharge after the effective date of this Order).

Four-Day Average of Daily Maximum Flows

The average of daily maxima taken from the data set in four-day intervals.

Infeasible

Not capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, legal, social, and technological factors.

Inland Surface Waters

All surface waters of the State that do not include the ocean, enclosed bays, or estuaries.

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation

The highest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous maximum limitation).

Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation

The lowest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous minimum limitation).

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)

The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant, over a calendar day (or 24-hour period). For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the arithmetic mean measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Median

The middle measurement in a set of data. The median of a set of data is found by first arranging the measurements in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order). If the number of measurements (n) is odd, then the median = $X_{(n+1)/2}$. If n is even, then the median = $(X_{n/2} + X_{(n/2)+1})/2$ (i.e., the midpoint between the $n/2$ and $n/2+1$).

Method Detection Limit (MDL)

MDL is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 136, Attachment B, revised as of July 3, 1999.

Minimum Level (ML)

ML is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

Mixing Zone

Mixing Zone is a limited volume of receiving water that is allocated for mixing with a wastewater discharge where water quality criteria can be exceeded without causing adverse effects to the overall water body.

Not Detected (ND)

Sample results which are less than the laboratory's MDL.

Ocean Waters

The territorial marine waters of the State as defined by California law to the extent these waters are outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. Discharges to ocean waters are regulated in accordance with the State Water Board's California Ocean Plan.

Persistent Pollutants

Persistent pollutants are substances for which degradation or decomposition in the environment is nonexistent or very slow.

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)

PMP means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of a priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Regional Water Board may consider cost effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

Pollution Prevention

Pollution Prevention means any action that causes a net reduction in the use or generation of a hazardous substance or other pollutant that is discharged into water and includes, but is not limited to, input change, operational improvement, production process change, and product reformulation (as defined in Water Code section 13263.3). Pollution prevention does not include actions that merely shift a pollutant in wastewater from one environmental medium to another environmental medium, unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the State or Regional Water Board.

Reporting Level (RL)

RL is the ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Regional Water Board either from Appendix 4 of the SIP in accordance with section 2.4.2 of the SIP or established in accordance with section 2.4.3 of the SIP. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in

cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the RL.

Satellite Collection System

The portion, if any, of a sanitary sewer system owned or operated by a different public agency than the agency that owns and operates the wastewater treatment facility that a sanitary sewer system is tributary to.

Source of Drinking Water

Any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a Regional Water Board Basin Plan.

Standard Deviation (σ)

Standard Deviation is a measure of variability that is calculated as follows:

$$\sigma = (\sum[(x - \mu)^2]/(n - 1))^{0.5}$$

where:

x is the observed value;

μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

n is the number of samples.

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

TRE is a study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection of data relevant to the toxicity, including additional toxicity testing, and an evaluation of facility operations and maintenance practices, and best management practices. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) may be required as part of the TRE, if appropriate. (A TIE is a set of procedures to identify the specific chemical(s) responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases (characterization, identification, and confirmation) using aquatic organism toxicity tests.)